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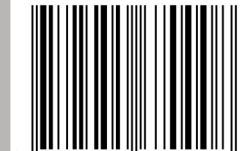
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Prof. Suresh M. Makvana, PhD

Editor

Ankit P. Patel

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At last, our thanks go out to the members of the journal who have done their best to work at this collaborative effort. May you continue in this wonderful spirit, which, we are sure will sustain your efforts in the future towards enhancing and enriching this journal.

Prof. Suresh Makvana¹
(Editor in Chief)

¹ ksmnortol@gmail.com

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STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES

Ankit Patel^{1*}

ABSTRACT:

Stress is a universal element and persons from nearly every walk of life have to face stress. Stress can have negative impacts on both the employee and the organization. Actually, in this research paper it was checked that what the impact occupational stress produced upon employees. The study describes the occupational stress in public and private banks. A randomly selected sample of 100 employees from private and public banks shows that occupational stress is found higher among private bank employees compared to public bank employees.

KEYWORDS: Stress, Employees, Banks

INTRODUCTION:

Stress management refers to the wide spectrum of techniques and psychotherapies aimed at controlling a person's levels of stress, especially chronic stress, usually for the purpose of improving everyday functioning.


It may seem that there's nothing you can do about stress. The bills won't stop coming, there will never be more hours in the day and your career and family responsibilities will always be demanding. But you have more control than you might think. In fact, the simple realization that you're in control of your life is the foundation of stress management. Managing stress is all about taking charge: of your thoughts, emotions, schedule, and the way you deal with problems.

Identify the sources of stress in your life

Stress management starts with identifying the sources of stress in your life. This isn't as easy as it sounds. Your true sources of stress aren't always obvious, and it's all too easy to overlook your own stress-inducing thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Sure, you may know that you're constantly worried about work deadlines. But maybe it's your procrastination, rather than the actual job demands, that leads to deadline stress.

¹ Clinical Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallbh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

*Responding Author

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To identify your true sources of stress, look closely at your habits, attitude, and excuses:

- Do you explain away stress as temporary (“I just have a million things going on right now”) even though you can’t remember the last time you took a breather?
- Do you define stress as an integral part of your work or home life (“Things are always crazy around here”) or as a part of your personality (“I have a lot of nervous energy, that’s all”).
- Do you blame your stress on other people or outside events, or view it as entirely normal and unexceptional?

Until you accept responsibility for the role you play in creating or maintaining it, your stress level will remain outside your control.

While some workplace stress is normal, excessive stress can interfere with your productivity and impact your physical and emotional health. And your ability to deal with it can mean the difference between success or failure. You can’t control everything in your work environment, but that doesn’t mean you’re powerless—even when you’re stuck in a difficult situation. Finding ways to manage workplace stress isn’t about making huge changes or rethinking career ambitions, but rather about focusing on the one thing that’s always within your control:

Coping with work stress in today’s uncertain climate

For workers everywhere, the troubled economy may feel like an emotional roller coaster. "Layoffs" and "budget cuts" have become bywords in the workplace, and the result is increased fear, uncertainty, and higher levels of stress. Since job and workplace stress increase in times of economic crisis, it’s important to learn new and better ways of coping with the pressure.

Your emotions are contagious, and stress has an impact on the quality of your interactions with others. The better you are at managing your own stress, the more you’ll positively affect those around you, and the less other people’s stress will negatively affect you.

You can learn how to manage job stress

There are a variety of steps you can take to reduce both your overall stress levels and the stress you find on the job and in the workplace. These include:

- **Taking responsibility** for improving your physical and emotional well-being.
- **Avoiding pitfalls** by identifying knee jerk habits and negative attitudes that add to the stress you experience at work.
- **Learning better communication skills** to ease and improve your relationships with management and coworkers.

Signs and symptoms of excessive job and workplace stress

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| ▪ Feeling anxious, irritable, or depressed | ▪ Muscle tension or headaches |
| ▪ Apathy, loss of interest in work | ▪ Stomach problems |
| ▪ Problems sleeping | ▪ Social withdrawal |
| ▪ Fatigue | ▪ Loss of sex drive |
| ▪ Trouble concentrating | ▪ Using alcohol or drugs to cope |

Some common signs of stress are listed below. However experiencing one or more of these does not necessarily give an indication of stress. Where managers have concerns they must discuss these with the individual.

- Persistent or recurrent moods e.g. anger, irritability, detachment, worry, depression, guilt and sadness.
- Physical effects e.g. aches and pains (headaches, back ache, neck ache), raised heart rate, increased sweating, dizziness, blurred vision, skin or sleep disorders.
- Changed behaviours e.g. increased absence levels, difficulty concentrating or remembering things, inability to switch off, loss of creativity, making more errors, double checking everything, eating disorders, covering up mistakes by lying, increased use of alcohol, tobacco or drugs.

Prolonged or extreme exposure to the possible symptoms of stress is associated with serious chronic diseases such as heart disease, back pain, gastrointestinal problems, anxiety or depression.

Headteachers/ Line managers should also be aware of the following possible signs:

- Increase in sickness absence
- Poor work performance
- Poor relationships at work
- Poor attitude and behavior

Any concerns should be discussed with the individual at the earliest opportunity before the situation escalates to potentially trigger Disciplinary/Capability procedures.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Cobb (1975) has the opinion that, "The responsibility load creates severe stress among workers and managers." If the individual manager cannot cope with the increased responsibilities it may lead to several physical and psychological disorders among them. Brook (1973) reported that qualitative changes in the job create adjustment problem among employees. The interpersonal relationships within the department and between the departments create qualitative difficulties within the organization to a great extent. Miles and Perreault (1976) identify four different types of role conflict: Intra-sender role conflict, Inter sender role conflict, Person- role conflict; role over load. The use of role concepts suggests that job related stress is associated with individual, interpersonal, and structural variables (Katz and Kahn, 1978; Whetten, 1978). The presence of supportive peer groups and supportive relationships with supervisors are negatively correlated with R.C (Caplan et al., 1964). There is evidence that role incumbents with high levels of role ambiguity also respond to their situation with anxiety, depression, physical symptoms, a sense of futility or lower self esteem, lower levels of job involvement and organizational commitment, and perceptions of lower performance on the part of the organization, of supervisors, and of themselves (Brief and Aldag, 1976; Greene, 1972). Occupational stress is an increasingly important occupational health problem and a significant cause of economic loss.

Occupational stress may produce both overt psychological and physiologic disabilities. However, it may also cause subtle manifestation of morbidity that can affect personal well-being and productivity (Kahn et al., 1992). A job stressed individual is likely to have greater job dissatisfaction, increased absenteeism, and increased frequency of drinking and smoking, increase in negative psychological symptoms and reduced aspirations and self esteem (Jick and Payne, 1980). The use of role concepts suggests that occupational stress is associated with individual, interpersonal and structural variables (Kutz and Kahn, 1978; Whetten, 1978). Miles and Perreault (1976) identify four different types of role conflict: 1) Intra-sender role conflict. 2) Inter-sender role conflict. 3) Person-role conflict and 4) Role over load. The use of role concepts suggests that job related stress is associated with individual, interpersonal, and structural variables (Katz and Kahn, 1978; Whetten, 1978). The presence of supportive peer groups and supportive relationships with supervisors are negatively correlated with R.C. (Caplan et al., 1964). Stress is often developed when an individual is assigned a major responsibility without proper authority and delegation of power. Interpersonal factors such as group cohesiveness, functional dependence, communication frequency, relative authority and organizational distance between the role sender and the focal persons are important topics in organizational behavior (Vansell et al., 1981). Because employees spend roughly one third of their lives working in an organizational goal setting, employee mental health is of particular importance. Two people exposed to the same threatening situation may differ substantially in the magnitude and duration of stress responses and stress related health problems might emerge in several contrasting ways both physically and mentally. Some of these variations result from differences in temperament, social resources and the effectiveness of the coping responses that the individual brings to bear on the stressful transaction. Report published in May 2004 named "Employment Relations and Union Services: Health and Safety- Workplace Stress" discuss factors which causes stress at work place in which poor relationship with the managers and unsympathetic management. Report on occupational stress policy by Health and Safety Executive (HSE) 2004 has identified six key areas that can be causes of work related stress. In which the support staff receive from managers and colleagues is of the one factor that lead to stress in work place. Malik 3065 (<http://www.napier.ac.uk/depts/has/stress.htm>) A survey of 1,299 employees from 37 organizations identified ten factors as the most important contributors to employee stress. In order of importance, these were: 1) Employees not being free to talk with one another. 2) Personal conflicts on the job. 3) Employees not being given enough control over their work. 4) Inadequate supervisory support. 5) Management and employees not talking openly. 6) Management perceived as being unsupportive. 7) Below-average sick and vacation benefits. 8) Job difficulty. 9) Having to deal with bureaucratic red tape. 10) Lack of recognition or reward for doing a good job A 2½ year study involving almost 28,000 employees in 215 organizations showed that poor teamwork and ineffective supervision were the two most important factors leading to employee stress, with role conflict and lack of equality issues having the strongest influence on job burnout, health problems, and performance problems. (Managing Employee Stress and Safety: A guide to minimizing stress-related cost while maximizing employee Managing Employee Stress and Safety (David, 2000). Different stressors in work can

be categorized to be caused by job content, working conditions, employment conditions and social relations at work. In Table 1, some general job-related stressors are presented. Researches indicate that nearly a third of the working population in developed countries report high to very high levels of stress. Similarly, evidence for newly industrialized countries is also indicative of the prevalence of stress. Time pressures, excessive demands, role conflicts, ergonomic deficiencies, job security and relationship with customers are particularly common stressors amongst employees in the financial services sector. Furthermore, new stressors such as computer breakdowns, computer slowdowns performance monitoring, have developed as a result of increased human interaction with computers (Violence and stress at work in financial services (Sabir et al., 2003). The hospitality industry provides employment inter alia to socially weaker groups of workers such as young workers without working experience, women with family responsibilities or migrants with little knowledge of local conditions. These groups are particularly vulnerable to acts of violence by customers and co-workers. Particular source of stress in the hospitality sector is seen in unclear situations at work arising due to the strong presence of customers and personalized services offered. Employees including managers indicate that the distribution of responsibility and a lack of control over their work create stressful situations (Hotels and catering: and electronic)

Category	Stressor
Job Content	Work over/under load Complex work Monotonous work Too much responsibility Conflicting/ambiguous demands
Working Conditions	Poor conditions Works posture Physically demanding work
Employment Conditions	Low pay Poor career prospects Flexible labor contract
Social Relation at work	Poor leadership Low social support Low participation in decision making Liberties Discrimination

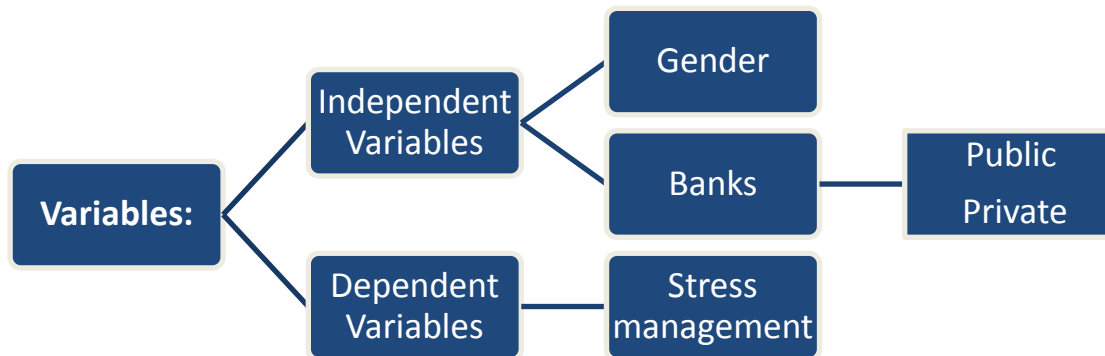
[(Source: Information technology-related stress, Reetta Raitoharju)]

Objectives:

1. The main objective of the present study is to examine the stress management among public and private banks employees.
2. To know, stress management among male and female public banks employees.
3. To compare stress management among male and female private banks employees.
4. To study of the stress management among public and private male banks employees.
5. To study of the stress management among public and private banks female employees.

Hypothesis:

1. There will be significant difference between stress management of public and private employees.
2. There is significant difference between male and female public employees.
3. There is significant difference between male and female private employees.
4. The interaction effect of type of public and private male employees on stress management would be significant.
5. The interaction effect of type of public and private female employees on stress management would be significant.

Variables:**Samples and Population:****Sample**

Public Banks		Private Banks	
Male	Female	Male	Female
25	25	25	25
50		50	

The present study was conducted on an incidental-purposive of 100 subjects: 50 males and females from public and 50 males and females from private banks organization. All the employees have been in the age range of 30 to 45 years with service experience ranges between 5 to 15 years and may be of both the services and working in public and private sectors in Anand district (Gujarat State).

Tools:

In the present study for finding of stress management level on the old persons the main objectives of this research. Researcher has developed stress management progress report of

research sample variable of old males and females from MAHISAGAR district area. Percentage score present study is for finding out the “**STRESS MANAGEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE (SMQ)**” test developed by Dr. Jim Petersen (1980). He is an Arizona psychologist specializing in helping people with stress and stress related disorders at his Biofeedback and Stress Management Clinic develop a stress assessment tool called the Stress Management Questionnaire (SMQ). The SMQ was designed to help individuals identify potential stress "risk" areas and, then, based upon the results develop an intervention programs to reduce stress and enhance one's stress mastery skills.

Design:

Data were collected from 100 employees drawn from Public and Private Banks. For testing the differences on Stress management between public and private employees, the distribution of sample is as follows: Male and Females of Public Banks= 50; Male and Females of Private Banks= 50

First of all the head of the Banks were contacted and after taking permission for data collection, respondents were contacted at their comfort zone of time. Then the Stress management Scale questionnaires were distributed and collected after 45 minutes. Thereafter scoring was done with the help of manual and interpretation was done. Thereafter t-test was applied for the comparison of Stress management banks employees in the context of various dimensions of role efficacy.

Analysis Formulas:

Here in this study the t^o-Test was conducted as a statistical technique to prove the aim.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1: Stress management among Public and Private Banks employees.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t	Level
Public Bank	50	16.30	3.38	0.48	2.3088	NS 0.01
Private Bank	50	17.86	3.37	0.48		

NS=No Significance

P value and statistical significance:

- The two-tailed P value equals 0.0231
- By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be statistically significant.

Confidence interval:

- The mean of Group One minus Group Two equals -1.56
- 95% confidence interval of this difference: From -2.90 to -0.22

Intermediate values used in calculations:

- $t = 2.3088$
- $df = 98$
- Standard error of difference = 0.676

STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES

The above null hypothesis is tested using the data presented in the table. 1

It is observed from the table - 1 that the t - value 2.3088 is smaller than table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 Level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected. So, the t-value found to be not significant Hence, it is inferred there is no significant impact in the mean score of Stress management on Public and Private Banks employees.

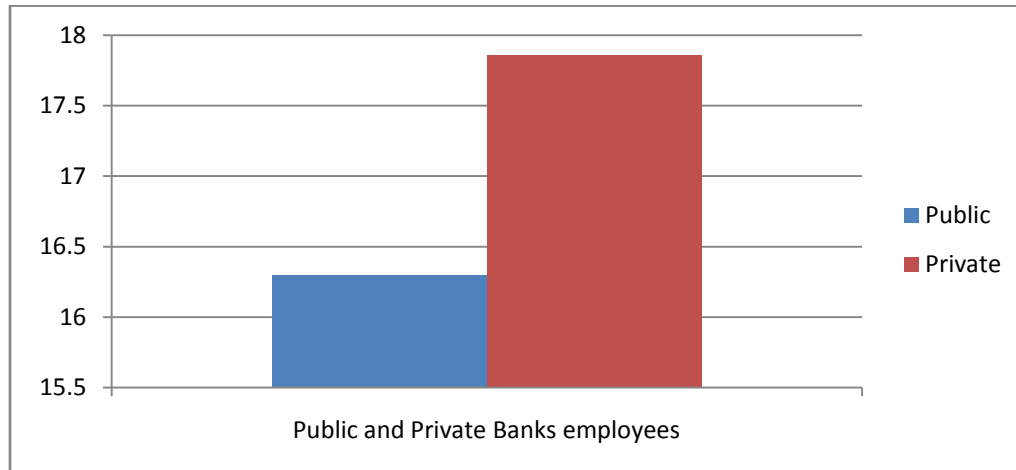


Table 2: Male and female Public Banks employees, about stress management.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t	Level
Male	25	17.00	3.79	0.76	1.4812	NS 0.01
Female	25	15.60	2.83	0.57		

NS=No Significance

P value and statistical significance:

- The two-tailed P value equals 0.1451
- By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant.

Confidence interval:

- The mean of Group One minus Group Two equals 1.40
- 95% confidence interval of this difference: From -0.50 to 3.30

Intermediate values used in calculations:

- $t = 1.4812$
- $df = 48$
- Standard error of difference = 0.945

There will be no significant impact in the mean score of stress management on Public Male and Female Bank employees.

The above hypothesis is tested using the data presented in the table – 2, it is observed from the table – 2 that the t – value 1.4812 is smaller than table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of

STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES

Significance. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected, so, the t- value found to be not significant impact in the mean score of stress management of male and female public bank employees.

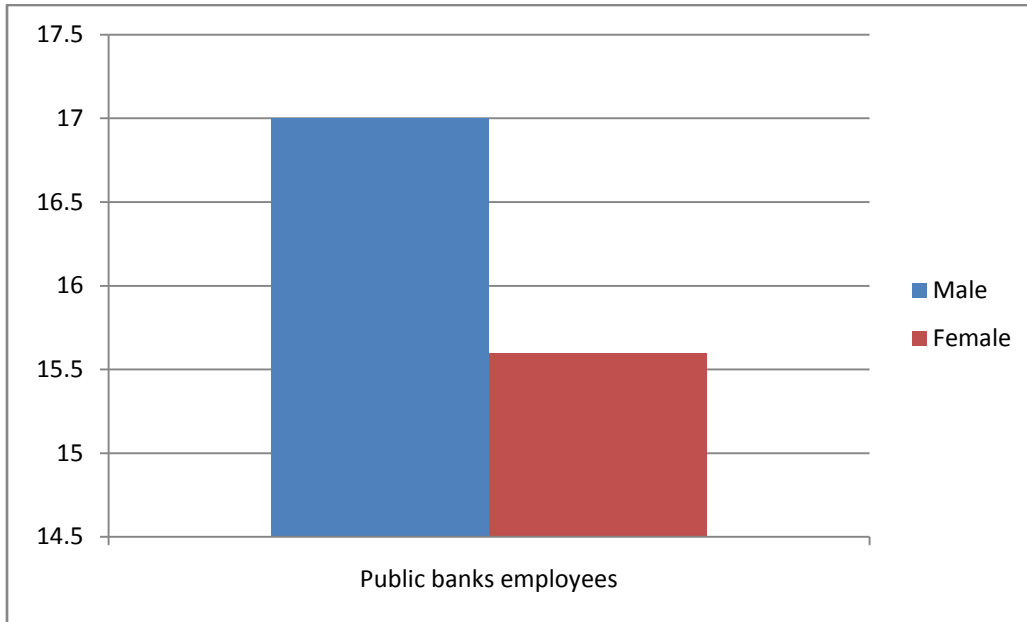


Table 3: Male and female Private Banks employees, about stress management.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t	Level
Male	25	19.08	3.04	0.61	2.7178	NS 0.01
Female	25	16.64	3.30	0.66		

NS=No Significance

P value and statistical significance:

- The two-tailed P value equals 0.0091
- By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be very statistically significant.

Confidence interval:

- The mean of Group One minus Group Two equals 2.44
- 95% confidence interval of this difference: From 0.63 to 4.25

Intermediate values used in calculations:

- $t = 2.7178$
- $df = 48$
- Standard error of difference = 0.898

There will be no significant impact in the mean score of stress management on Private Male and Female Bank employees.

The above hypothesis is tested using the data presented in the table – 3, it is observed from the table – 3 that the t – value 2.7178 is smaller than table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of Significance. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected, so, the t- value found to be not significant impact in the mean score of stress management of male and female private bank employees.

STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES

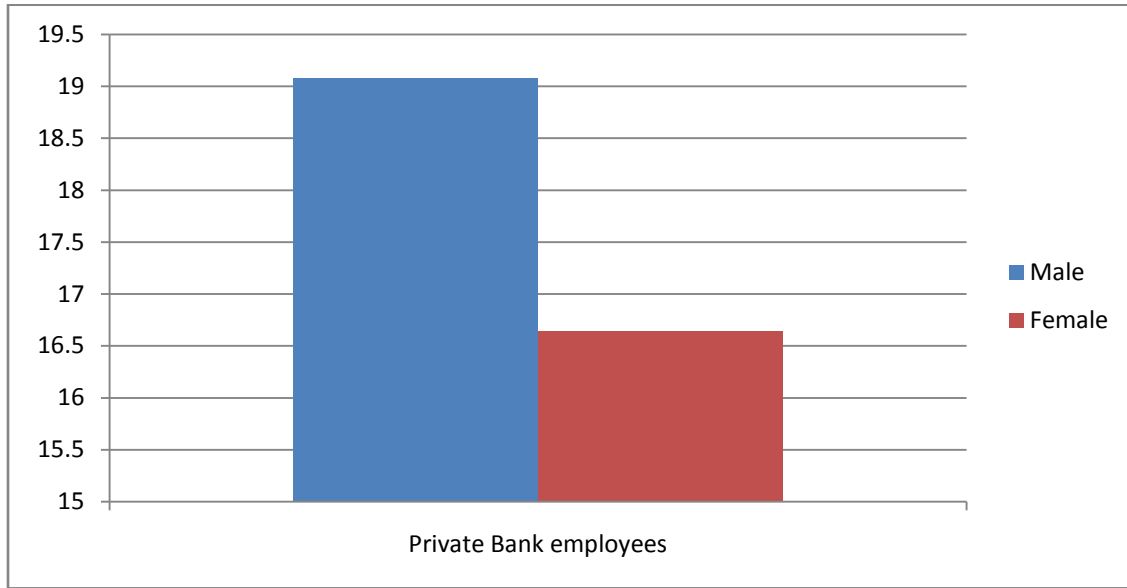


Table 4: Analysis of variance based on Stress management of male Public* and Private** Banks employees.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t	Level
Male*	25	17.00	3.79	0.76	2.1419	NS
Male**	25	19.08	3.04	0.61		0.01

NS=No Significance

P value and statistical significance:

- The two-tailed P value equals 0.0373
- By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be statistically significant.

Confidence interval:

- The mean of Group One minus Group Two equals -2.08
- 95% confidence interval of this difference: From -4.03 to -0.13

Intermediate values used in calculations:

- $t = 2.1419$
- $df = 48$
- Standard error of difference = 0.971

Table 4: shows the individual effect of male employees of public and private bank on home stress management. The t value was found to be 2.1419 which are statistically not significant. The mean for the public bank employees is 17.00 and SD 3.79, as well as the mean of private bank employees is 19.08 and SD 3.04. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between public and private male employees in terms of their stress management.

STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES

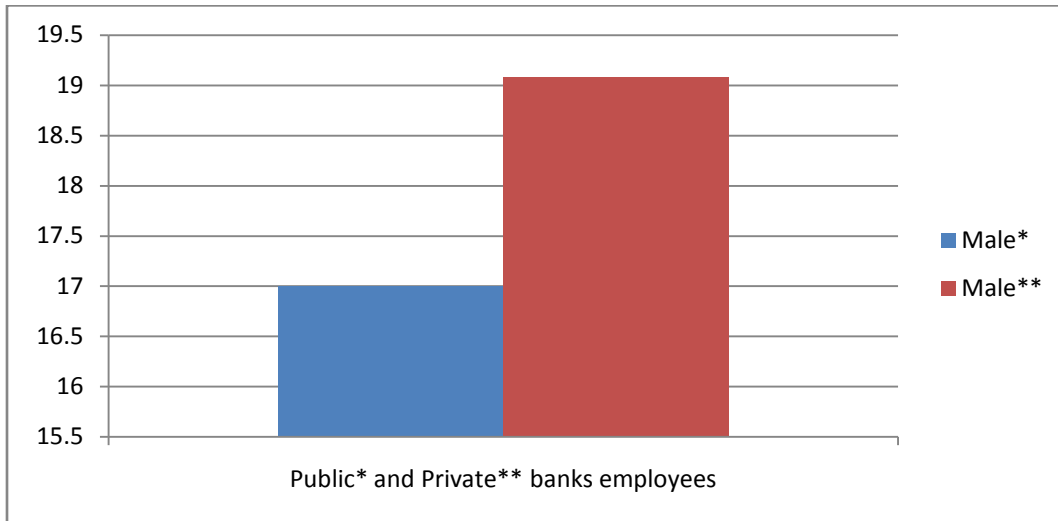


Table 5: Analysis of variance based on Stress management of female Public* and Private** Banks employees.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t	Level
Female*	25	15.60	2.83	0.57	1.1959	NS
Female**	25	16.64	3.30	0.66		0.01

NS=No Significance

P value and statistical significance:

- The two-tailed P value equals 0.2376
- By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant.

Confidence interval:

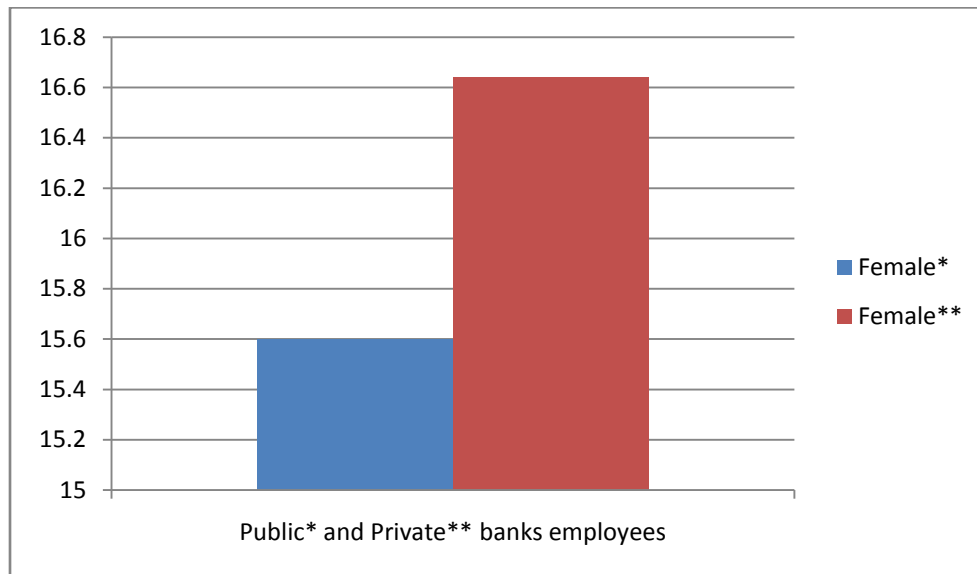
- The mean of Group One minus Group Two equals -1.04
- 95% confidence interval of this difference: From -2.79 to 0.71

Intermediate values used in calculations:

- $t = 1.1959$
- $df = 48$
- Standard error of difference = 0.870

Table 5: shows the individual effect of female employees of public and private bank on home stress management. The t value was found to be 1.1959 which is statistically not significant. The mean for the public bank employees is 15.60 and SD 2.83, as well as the mean of private bank employees is 16.64 and SD 3.30. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between public and private female employees in terms of their stress management.

STRESS MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANK EMPLOYEES



INTERPRETATION OF TABLES AND TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS:

- HO1: There is no significant effect of Stress management level between Public and Private Banks employees group. Tested t value is 2.3088 at 0.01 levels. So, we rejected of the hypothesis.
- HO2: There is no significant effect of Stress management level between Public Bank male and female employees group. Tested t value is 1.4812 at 0.01 levels. So, we rejected of the hypothesis.
- HO3: There is no significant effect of Stress management level between Private Bank male and female employees group. Tested t value is 2.7178 at 0.01 levels. So, we rejected of the hypothesis.
- HO4: There is no significant effect of Stress management level between Public and Private Bank male employees group. Tested t value is 2.1419 at 0.01 levels. So, we rejected of the hypothesis.
- HO4: There is no significant effect of Stress management level between Public and Private Bank female employees group. Tested t value is 1.1959 at 0.01 levels. So, we rejected of the hypothesis.

FINDING:

- Private Bank employees are more effective in stress management compare to Public Bank employees.
- Public Bank and Private Bank male employees are more effective in stress management compare to females.
- Private Bank male employees are more effective compare to Public Bank male employees, about stress management.
- Private Bank female employees are more effective compare to Public Bank female employees, about stress management.
- Causes of stress at work

These are typical causes of stress at work:

- bullying or harassment, by anyone, not necessarily a person's manager
- feeling powerless and uninvolved in determining one's own responsibilities
- continuous unreasonable performance demands
- lack of effective communication and conflict resolution
- lack of job security
- long working hours
- excessive time away from home and family
- office politics and conflict among staff
- a feeling that one's reward is not commensurate with one's responsibility
- working hours, responsibilities and pressures disrupting life-balance (diet, exercise, sleep and rest, play, family-time, etc)

SUGGESTION:

- Rank and prioritize your problems. Take one problem at a time.
- Discuss concerns and problems with friends and people you trust.
- Exercise regularly and get enough sleep.
- Balance your day by prioritizing your tasks in the morning.
- During your work break, try to do the opposite of whatever you do at work. For example, if you sit all day, stand for a bit.
- Know when you have too much to do and ask for help.
- Share responsibilities with others. Can co-workers or others take over some of your tasks?
- Learn about the various relaxation methods available to help you ease your daily tensions.
- Seek professional help when appropriate.

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WEBS:

http://www.helpguide.org/mental/stress_management_relief_coping.htm
<http://www.helpguide.org/topics/stress.htm>

A STUDY OF PSYCHO SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF 80 YOUNG DIVORCED WOMEN RESIDING IN 10 VILLAGES OF KARMSAD TALUKA, DIST. ANAND

Nidhi A. Patel^{1*}

KEYWORDS: Women, Villages, Psychosocial, Karmsad, Anand

INTRODUCTION:

In our society Marriage is considered as a permanent lifelong and sacred union. We believe that marriage is a Union made by God himself and hence none should break it Human society is made of groups of all the groups human beings have formed none, can be thought more important than the family. It is a Multi-functional group, which satisfies, basic, physical, mental and spiritual needs of human beings. In Marital relationship done alone two human beings enter into a complete physical, mental and spiritual union with each other. The highest of human ideals, values and qualities namely love, devotion, co-operation and sacrifice are found in the family. Marriage and family are ancient institutions and around them have grown up deep and powerful sentiments and traditions family is an institution founded on the laws to nature it is also an association supporting and supported by every civilization sanctioned by law. The role of family in determining the character and structure of society are accepted by all. Family is the most primary group in the society. Among various forms of family without – children or with a man having different-abode of his own from the women and children or with more than one wife or husband or both, or in which there is the widowed mother with her children or in which there is the single mother with her adopted children etc.

The important institution is formed on another institution, namely, marriage whereas all other. Animals enter into mating relationship human beings go through a procedure of marriage to consider. marriage is union made by god himself and hence none should be break it .it is a union not only for this birth but also for all the births to come marriage, which is the stepping stone to the making of a family, is considered to be the most important legal contact in every human society as it refers to the continuity of race. It implies a most delicate and difficult adjustment of emotional and physical relationship with domestic and economic co-operation. What is the secret of happy marriage is? First of all focus on the positive and not on the positive and not on the

¹ PhD Scholar, Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University Vallabh Vidyanagar

*Responding Author

negative aspects, of your relationship. It includes taking care, appreciating and taking notice of things to each other. Secondly dividing work is fairly important in a good relationship especially where both partners are working thirdly understand each other fully and accept him/her what he/she is fourthly, both of them should learn to compromise conflicts in marriage cannot be avoided they have to be accepted as a part of married life. A marriage without conflict or disagreements and anger is not truly intimate Relationship but when disagreement or conflict arises then compromise has to be done fifth develop confidence and trust in each other.

Psychological Factors for Divorce:

A spouse's attitude towards the partner depends among other things on the personality traits. The personality traits are dependent to a large degree on the psychological aspects of the individual such as the attitude to work, ability to maintain calm in times of emergency, the general temperament and the nature of the person. The psychological aspects mould the temperament of the individual and his or her emotional reactions. The temperamental qualities are in turn determined by the qualities can be subdued but cannot be eliminated. Couples who are given to such temperamental traits and sensitivity are prone to abnormal reactions even for small matters. Similarly, when of the spouses has a domineering nature he or she tries to dominate over the other and try to influence his or her decisions. When the other person resists, it results in family strife. When ego is involved, the domineering nature of one person may have serious consequence to the marriage. In the Indian traditional family, the typical husband and wife relationship is marked by male dominance and female sub serious.

Divorces under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:

The various grounds on which a husband or a wife can obtain divorce are:

- living in adultery
- Conversion to other religion
- Insanity
- Incurable form of leprosy
- Venereal disease
- Renunciation
- If the husband has more than one wife living
- If he has been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this chapter account of research methodology is presented which widened objective of study. Research Design, Sample Universe and research tool is present.

Title of the study:

A Study of Psycho Social Conditions of 80 Young Divorced Women Residing in 10 Villages of Karmsad Taluka, Dist. Anand

Significance of the study:

The divorce person still carries on implication of wrongdoing. The divorce is often regarded as transgressor, who has committed a wrong against family. When other believers that divorced person has offended the social norms. The later trends to view him are the light. The “celibate” breakdown of marital roles also threatens the society values of marital permanence and hence constitutes social problems.

Divorce is a social problem because it has above mentioned consequences and it disorganizes the family and person instability in society. It is social problem also because of its legal and moral social and statistical confusions one group of people believers that the ills of the broken home are related to unsolved social problem in all institutions such as crime juvenile delinquency or mental disease has bounded divorce as the national intendance.

Divorce is a problem because no one series of principles underlying marriage is wholly acceptable to everybody. It is also found that children in the broken home where father or mother is absent often fall prey to juvenile delinquency a sense of quite often attaches to the children of divorce because their parents have somehow transgressed the more and such a child face moral problem which a child whose parents have child never faces.

It the divorce women lack economic resources the child may go for employment at an earlier age before completing education such has adjustment problems peer group status and role changes in a group. Since divorce creates many other problems and it becomes studied deeply and extensively. As a social worker we deal with problems, which affect the human beings personality social as whole and also institution in the society. The rate of divorce is also increasing rapidly it affects the whole functioning of the family well as society.

Objectives of the study:

1. To analyze causes of divorce.
2. To study their maturity level, marital adjustment, family cohesion and adaptability to their decision for divorce
3. To know reaction of the family members, neighbors, society, and Support extended.
4. To study women who have undergone the trauma of divorce and their present psycho-socio status
5. To study effect of divorce on their children and family.
6. To know their person opinion on divorce

Variables:

They are two sets of variables Independent and Dependent.

Independent variable

Includes personal information like Age, education, background, occupation etc.

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Dependent variable

Variable pertaining to the psychological and social condition after divorced.

Research Design:

The purpose behind the study is to collect factual information therefore research design is exploratory as it explore the facts about the psychological and social conditions of the women after divorced. Therefore the research Design is Exploratory cum Descriptive.

Universe

Universe consisted of all the divorced women residing in 10 villages in Karmsad Taluka.

Sampling

The samples consist of 80 respondents residing in the 10 villages of karmsad Taluka, of Anand District.

The villages are Karmsad, Valasan, Bhadaran, Zarola, Sisva, Valvod, Ankjav, Asodar, Joshikuva, Vadeli and Nisraya.

The above mentioned villages were selected as per the availability of favorable transportation. The data was collected by adopting simple random sampling.

Tool Of Data Collection :

The data was collected through Interview schedule

Data Analysis

Data has been analyzed with the help of single variable tables, with mean median and mode and percentage.

FINDINGS:

Age group

64% of respondents were from the age group of 21 to 30

33% of respondents were from the age group of 31 to 40

03% of respondents were from the age group of 41 to 50.

Thus, the majority of the respondents were from the age group of 21 to 30 years i.e. 64%.

Marriage age

90% of respondents were married when their age was between 18 to 23years.

Children of respondents

70% of respondents do not have children.

Thus, the majority of respondents do not have children i.e. 70%

Present living situation

67% of respondents were living with their parents.

Thus, the majority of respondents were living with their parents i.e. 67%.

Method of marriage

81% of respondents had done arranged marriage.

19% of respondents had done love marriage.

Thus, the majority of respondents had done arranged marriage i.e. 81%.

Method of selection of spouse

52% of respondents had freedom to choose their spouse.

19% of respondents had done love marriage.

Thus, the majority of respondents had freedom to choose their spouse i.e. 52%.

Awareness regarding daily activity

86% of respondents were aware of daily activities of their spouse.

14% of respondents were not aware of daily activities of their spouse.

Thus the majority of respondents were aware of daily activities of their spouse i.e. 86%.

Time period of adopted environment and culture

28% of respondents were easily adopted the culture and environment.

48% of respondents were taken some time for adopted the culture and environment.

Thus, the majority of respondents were taken some time for adopted the culture and environment i.e. 48%.

Conflict due to different nature

71% of respondents replied that conflicts were arises due to the differences in nature

29% of respondents replied that conflicts were not arises due to the differences in nature.

Thus, the majority of respondents replied that conflicts were arises due to the differences in nature i.e. 71%.

Period of started quarreling after marriage

44% of respondents were replied that conflict started after one year of marriage

29% of respondents were replied that conflict started after two year of marriage.

Thus, the majority of respondents were replied that conflict started after one year of marriage i.e. 44%.

Permission for participate in religious and social function

69% of respondents were participated in religious and social function.

Participation in decision making process

67% of respondents had participated decision making process in family

33% of respondents had not participated decision making process in family.

Thus, the majority of respondents had participated decision making process in family i.e. 67%.

Satisfaction for spouse time spending

Thus, the majority of respondents replied that their spouse spend enough time with them i.e. 71%.

Satisfaction in sexual relation

85% of respondents were satisfied with the sexual relation of their spouse.

15% of respondents were not satisfied with the sexual relation of their spouse.

Thus, the majority of respondents were satisfied with the sexual relation of their spouse i.e. 85%.

Confidentiality level

47% of respondents had fullest confide on their spouse.

20% of respondents had always doubted on their spouse.

29% of respondents had often doubted on their spouse.

04% of respondents had confided other times on their spouse.

Thus, the majority of respondents had fullest confide on their spouse i.e. 47%.

Harassment before divorce

77% of respondents were harassed before divorce.

23% of respondents were not harassed before divorce.

Thus, the majority of respondents were harassed before divorce i.e. 77%.

Types of harassment

25% of respondents were harassed by physical beating.

48% of respondents were harassed by mental harassment.

04% of respondents were harassed by sexually harassment.

23% of respondents were not harassed.

Thus, the majority of respondents were harassed by mental harassment i.e. 48%.

Harassment by whom

41% of respondents were harassed by husband.

28% of respondents were harassed by in-laws.

09% of respondents were harassed by husband and in-laws.

22% of respondents were not harassed.

Thus, the majority of respondents were harassed by husband i.e. 41%.

Behavior at anger ness

49% of respondents were worked and controlled temper at anger ness.

41% of respondents were tried to compromise at anger ness.

10% of respondents were not feeling of anger ness.

Thus, the majority of respondents was worked and controlled temper at anger ness i.e. 49%.

Types of confidence in love and affection

47% of respondents were often doubted in love and affection of their spouse.

06% of respondents were always doubted in love and affection of their spouse...

29% of respondents have other types of confidence in love and affection of their spouse.

18% of respondents had not confidence in love and affection of their spouse.

Thus, the majority of respondents were often doubted in love and affection of their spouse i.e.

47%.

Reason for ego conflict

16% of respondents had ego conflict due to education.

18% of respondents had ego conflict due to employment.

19% of respondents had ego conflict due to income.

47% of respondents had ego conflict due to other matter (carrier, self-identity, good looking).

Thus, the majority of respondents had ego conflict due to other matter (carrier, self-identity, good looking) i.e. 47%.

Initiation for divorce

31% of respondents viewed that divorce matter initiated by husband.

46% of respondents initiated for divorce by Husband.

Thus, the majority of respondents viewed that divorce matter initiated by husband i.e. 46%

Place of divorce

16% of respondents had taken divorce in court.

84% of respondents had taken divorce in society.

Divorce by own

64% of respondents had taken divorce own.

36% of respondents had not taken divorce own.

Thus, the majority of respondents had taken divorce own i.e. 64%.

Feeling to right decision

51% of respondents felt to right decision for divorce.

13% of respondents not felt to right decision for divorce.

36% of respondents were not gave divorce by own.

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Thus, the majority of respondents felt to right decision for divorce i.e. 51%.

Parents support in divorce decision

50% of respondents had supported by parents in divorce decision.

14% of respondents had not supported by parents in divorce decision.

36% of respondents had not taken divorce decision.

Thus, the majority of respondents had supported by parents in divorce decision i.e. 50%.

Reason for divorce

19% of respondents had quarreled due to money matter.

12% of respondents had quarreled due to problem of children.

20% of respondents had quarreled due to carrier decision.

50% of respondents had quarreled due to philosophy of life.

28% of respondents had quarreled due to excessive interference by in-laws.

6% of respondents had quarreled due to sexual relationship.

11% of respondents had quarreled due to extra marital relation.

15% of respondents had quarreled due to other reasons.

Thus, the majority of respondents had quarreled due to philosophy of life i.e. 50%.

Unhappiness without justified cause

71% of respondents were unhappy without justified cause.

29% of respondents were not unhappy without justified cause.

Thus, the majority of respondents were unhappy without justified cause i.e. 71%.

Temper loosed easily and often after divorce

62% of respondents had loosed temper easily and often after divorce.

38% of respondents had not loosed temper easily and often after divorce.

Thus the majority of respondents had loosed temper easily and often after divorce i.e. 62%.

Troubled of regular insomnia after divorce

55% of respondents had troubled of regular insomnia after divorce.

45% of respondents had not troubled of regular insomnia after divorce.

Thus, the majority of respondents had troubled of regular insomnia after divorce i.e. 55%.

Fluctuation of mood from depression after divorce

53% of respondents were fluctuated of mood from depression after divorce.

47% of respondents were not fluctuated of mood from depression after divorce.

Upset for disturbance in routine life after divorce

70% of respondents were upset for disturbance in routine life after divorce.

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30% of respondents were not upset for disturbance in routine life after divorce.

Afraid without real cause after divorce

66% of respondents were afraid without real cause after divorce.

34% of respondents were not afraid without real cause after divorce.

Thinking always rights and wrongs others

38% of respondents were thoughts that they always right and wrong others.

62% of respondents were not thoughts that they always right and wrong others.

Feeling of loneliness in life

75% of respondents had felt loneliness in life after divorce.

25% of respondents had not felt loneliness in life after divorce.

Thus, the majority of respondents had felt loneliness in life after divorce i.e. 75%.

Feeling at stressful condition

18% of respondents felt relaxed and happy at stressful condition.

40% of respondents felt insecurity at stressful condition.

13% of respondents felt angry at stressful condition.

29% of respondents felt guilt at stressful condition.

Thus, the majority of respondents felt insecurity at stressful condition i.e. 40%.

Types of harassment by society after divorce

21% of respondents harassed from mental torches.

05% of respondents harassed from abuse words.

74% of respondents were not harassed by parents/society.

Thus, the majority of respondents were not harassed by parents/Society i.e. 74%.

Plan for become independent after divorce

23% of respondents want to search job for being independent.

25% of respondents want to do further study for being independent.

47% of respondents want to do vocational training for being independent.

05% of respondents viewed other for being independent.

Thus, the majority of respondents want to do vocational training for being independent i.e. 47%.

CONCLUSION:

In Indian society there are so many types of social problems. In all the problems the divorce is also one of the major social problems. The problem of divorce affected to men, women, children and their family. As a human being the both spouses with each other and also with the family the problem of divorce occurred. The term of divorce known as “dissolution of marriage” divorce

means the both spouses departure. There are several social factors strain marriage and leads to divorce. The differences in family background and status of the spouses, family structure, immaturity and age disparity between the spouses are often reported to have strained marital relationship. And the other factors like of lack of understanding, lack of adjustment, sexual adjustment, education gap etc. In current period the problem of adjustment happened in young generation and it's resulted in divorce. Mostly the problem of divorce seen in scheduled caste. Divorce is one social evil within a short period of marital life. The divorce effect on women which makes her to think as an inferior person. The divorce makes an obstacle on women's empowerment of scheduled caste women. The divorce affected psychologically and socially to the women's life. The problem arises due to marital adjustment within the husband in laws. This study was conducted with a view to explore the causes of divorces and the psycho social effects of divorce among women. It has been found that due to adjustment with the spouse and with the in laws. Women faced problem of harassment like mentally torcher and physically harassment by because of suspecting. And the problem or conflict increased and whenever no any solution of the problem both the spouses depart to each other. The both spouses nit adjusted philosophy in life. The problem lead to after divorce psychological and social conditions. After divorce women faced and imbalance in their social and psychological position. Women faced psychological problems like always worried and unable of concentration they loosing temper easily and felt troubled in regular insomnia. They upset in disturbance in routine life. They are feeling loneliness in life. The social problem faced women like parents support in life they not participated in religious and social function. They felt marital life is a women exploitation and they want to become establish their own identity and make a carrier for better future.

SUGGESTIONS:

- A great deal of anxiety and problems after marriages comes up due to couples not being prepared for the marriage/marital life and problems arising out of them. Adequate counseling for both the partners before 6 months preferably where all aspects of marriage and the after math are made clear. This can be achieved by parents at home
- In most cases, it is observed that economic dependency of ladies for livelihood makes them to great disadvantage anxiety and worries for future life were found to be at a higher level among the respondents.
- The roles and responsibilities of a newly married couple impose certain amount of anxiety which should be handled tactfully. The couple should get accustomed with the responsibilities that go with the roles they take up from time to time like for example – from role of wife/husband to a role of mother/father.
- Since the problem of divorce today been evoked at a very great rate, preparation of individuals (couples and families both) for marriage and it's before and after consequence are very much needed. A sort of counseling should be done an expert with adequate knowledge of family welfare and behavior science and psychology.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- The respondents were hesitant to disclose personal information.
- In many cases, the respondents were contacted according to their convenience.
- The divorce resides in far different villages.
- Respondents not gave freely responses.
- It was difficult to know perfect reason for divorce.

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PROFESSIONALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN AND HOMEMAKERS ON SELF ESTEEM AND SELF EFFICACY

Gopal B. Bharvad^{1*}

KEYWORDS: Women, Homemakers, Self Esteem, Self Efficacy

INTRODUCTION:

Self Esteem was first coined by William James in 1890. In psychology, self esteem or self worth refers to a person's subjective appraisal of himself or herself as intrinsically positive or negative (Sedikides & Gregg, 2003). Healthy self-esteem is based on our ability to assess ourselves accurately (know ourselves) and still be able to accept and to value ourselves unconditionally. This means being able to realistically, acknowledge our strengths and limitations (which is part of being human) and at the same time accepting ourselves as worthy and worthwhile without conditions or reservations. (Jhonson1991).

Self-Efficacy has been found to be intimately associated with capacity to change one's situation and has been used as a predictor of behaviour, usually job seeking behaviour,(Wenzel, 1993). The construct of self-efficacy, which was introduced by Bandura, represents one core aspect of his social cognitive theory (Bandura, 1977, 1997). According to Albert Bandura, self-efficacy is "the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to manage prospective situations" (1995).

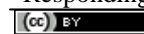
Today women have entered diverse fields, attained success and gained popularity. In many cases, women have taken up professional roles either to contribute economically to the family or to make their lives more meaningful. Economic independence, developing self-respect & dignity and getting rid of household drudgery are some of the important factors motivating women for joining various types of jobs (Saxena, 2001). Increasingly, women are becoming an essential part of the labour force and they are the prime source of income (WHO, 1995).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Sahu and Rath (2003) conducted a study on self-efficacy and wellbeing in working and non-working women. The sample consisted of 120 working and 120 non-working women. Results

¹ PhD Scholar, Department of Education, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar

*Responding Author

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indicated that working women's had higher self-efficacy and well being compared to non-working women.

Azar and Vasudeva (2006) conducted a study on 250 married unemployed and 250 married employed women in the age range of 24-41 years in Iran. The general self-efficacy scale and the Cooper smith Self-Esteem Scale was chosen for collection of data. Results showed that professionally employed women were found to be significantly higher on self-Efficacy and self-esteem than unemployed and non-professionally employed women.

Jain and Gunthey (2001) had studied 120 working and 120 non-working women of age range 25-45 years. Tools used were mental health checklist by Kumar and Problems check list by Joshi and Pandey. Results revealed that both groups differ significantly in mental health.

Betoret (2006) studied the self-efficacy, coping resources and burnout among secondary school teacher in Spain. The total sample consists of 247, of which 130 are males and 117 are females with the age range of 20-50 years. The results revealed that teachers with high level of self-efficacy and more coping resources experienced less stress and burnout than teachers with a low level of self-efficacy and fewer coping resources and vice versa

OBJECTIVES

The present study was, hence, undertaken with the following objectives.

- To study the self esteem among employed women and housewives.
- To study the self efficacy among employed women and housewives.

Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference between self esteem of employed women and housewives.
- There is no significant difference between self efficacy of employed women and housewives.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

A random sampling technique was used for the selection of the sample. The total study sample consisted of 70 married employed and housewives in the age range of 25-55 years. The first sub sample consisted of 35 married employed women working in different organizations in Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, belonging to lower, middle, and upper socio-economic status groups, with educational qualification of 10+2 and above and having at least one school going child. The second sub-sample consisted of 35 homemakers living in Vallabh Vidyanagar in Gujarat.

Procedure

Data collection was carried out while visiting the residence and organization where employed women work.. At the initial phase the purpose of study was explained and willingness to participate in the study was sought while emphasizing that the participation in study was not

binding and the participant was free to decline and withdraw from the study any time. It was made clear to the participants that no monetary benefits will be given. After seeking the consent to participate, suitable day and time was asked.

Tools

Following psychometric tools were employed to assess the extent level of the variables included in this study-:

Socio-demographic record sheet: Socio- demographic sheet was developed for the study which included name, age, education, and occupation.

Self- Esteem Scale:

It has been developed by Rosenberg (1965). The scale consists of 10 self-report items dealing with a person's general belief about himself. Each item is answered on a four-point Likert scale – from strongly agree (3) to strongly disagree (0). Five items are reverse scored – from strongly disagree (3) to strongly agree (0). Test – retest correlation are typically in the range of 0.82 to 0.88 and Cronbach's alpha for various samples are in the range of 0.77 to 0.88

The General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) :-

The scale in German Language was developed in 1979 by Jerusalem and Schwarzer and later revised and adapted to 26 other languages including English and Persian by various co authors .The scale was developed to assess a general sense of perceived self-efficacy with the aim in mind to predict coping with daily hassles as well as adaptation after experiencing all kinds of stressful life events. The scale is designed for the general adult population, including adolescents. Persons below the age of 12 should not be tested. The scale is usually self-administered, as part of a more comprehensive questionnaire. The scale has 10 items with 4 point scale, ranging from 1 to 4 (1=not at all true), (2=hardly true), (3=moderately true), to (4= exactly true). Responses to all the 10 items have to be summed up to yield the final composite score with a range from 10 to 40. In samples from 23 nations, Cronbach's alphas ranged from 0.76 to 0.90, with the majority in the higher range of 0.80. The scale is uni dimensional. Criterion-related validity is documented in numerous co relational studies where positive coefficients were found with favourable emotions, dispositional optimism, and work satisfaction. Negative coefficient was found with depression, anxiety, stress, burnout, and health complaints.

Data analysis

Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. t- test analysis was used to find out the difference between working women and housewives on self esteem and self efficacy.

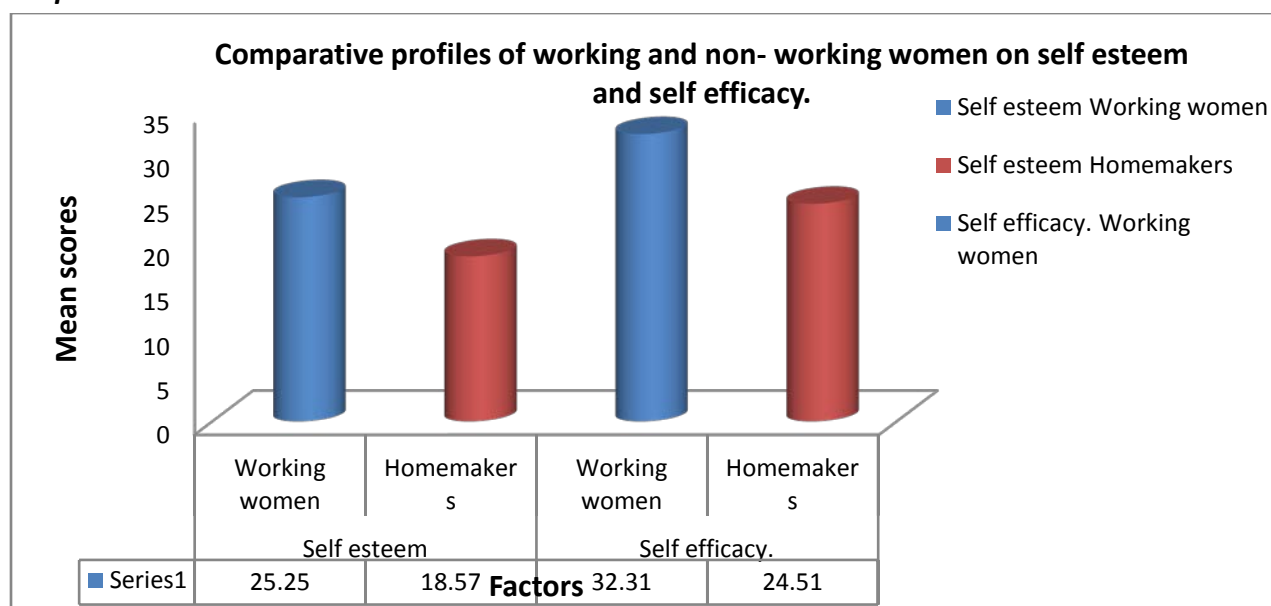
RESULTS

Table 1: Independent t-test results on self esteem and self efficacy:

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t"
Self esteem	Working women	35	25.25	4.07	6.00**
	Homemakers	35	18.57	5.18	
Self efficacy.	Working women	35	32.31	5.40	4.75**
	Homemakers	35	24.51	8.07	

*Significant at .05/ ** significant at .01

Graph 1:



The present study was conducted to find out the differences among working women and homemakers on self esteem and self efficacy. Table 1 shows the independent t-test results on self esteem and self efficacy.

Table 1: Shows the mean scores, S.D and t-value obtained for self esteem and self- efficacy between working women and homemakers. A glance at Table shows that employed women are significantly higher on self esteem ($t= 6.00$, $P< .01$) and self efficacy. ($t= 4.75$, $P<.01$).

DISCUSSION

The results of the present study on self-efficacy and self-esteem revealed that the two groups of women (working women and homemakers) differ significantly on self efficacy, and self esteem. . Bandura (1997) and Flammer (1990) found that individuals with high self-efficacy beliefs also report strong feelings of well-being and high self-esteem in general.

In the present study the working women were high on self esteem and self efficacy than homemakers. Thus the findings of the present study do not support the null hypothesis as significant difference was found between the two groups. The present findings are consistent with the earlier study conducted by (Sachdeva and Malhotra. (2001) which reported that work enhances the self esteem of women. Higher self-esteem among working women as compared to homemakers could be due to the fact that these women would have something positive (such as higher status and economic independence) in an opportunity to work outside the home. A feeling of contributing to the welfare of their families as well as society might enhance their self-esteem. Also the current findings on self efficacy are similar to the results obtained by Park (2000). He revealed that professional working women have higher gratification than housewives. Working women or women belonging to low socio-economic level and having non-professional career had less support from husband, and did not have any person for helping them and had to work long hours daily and had less efficacy. Park (2000) stated that professional women enjoyed more in their job and had feeling of worthiness.

People high on self-efficacy are competent to meet the challenges while achieving the goals, leading to success. Success, positive experiences and positive feedback do enhance self-esteem. In fact self-efficacy forms the basis of self-esteem (Bandura 1997).

IMPLICATIONS

1. Women should be given freedom to voice their opinion in the process of decision making.
2. Facilities , including restrooms, eating areas and recreational facilities should be there in the organizations
3. Health and safety, including organizational procedures to deal with physical safety issues, hazards and other factors that may affect employee health.
4. Gender, sexual and ethnic harassment sensitization should be promoted through media, workshops and training programs.
5. Flexible working hours appear to be most appropriate for jobs such as research and development, and clerical data entry professionals.
6. Salaries should be in accordance with the number of hours they put in the job.

CONCLUSION

In nutshell from the conduction of this study it becomes apparent that there exist significant differences on self esteem and self efficacy among working women and homemakers. The reason could be that work provides a woman with healthy self-esteem, self efficacy confidence, independence and satisfies her needs for social recognition, freedom, power and individuality.

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DEPRESSION AMONG WORKING WOMEN, TEACHERS AND HOUSEWIFE OF ANAND

Bharat B. Bharvad^{1*}

KEYWORDS: Women, Depression, Teacher, Housewife, Anand

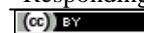
INTRODUCTION:

Depression is a mood disorder characterized by symptoms such as changes in sleep, appetite, or weight, and psychomotor activities like decreased energy, feelings of worthlessness or guilt, difficulty in thinking, concentrating, or making decisions, recurrent thoughts of death or suicidal ideation, plans, or attempts. According to American Psychiatric Association, 1994, "Depression is a common and highly treatable disorder affecting over 17 million American adults annually. Once identified, depression can almost always be successfully treated either by psychotherapy, medication, or a combination of both." This paper presents a summary of self-report of the working women, teachers and housewives according to Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) which is considered to be most relevant for the assessment of depression.

There are various studies done worldwide on the depression level among women in general. The study conducted by Brown (1998) in which he collected related data from various countries reported that there is strong correlation between the environmental factors such as irregular, disruptive events and depression. The study conducted by Revati R. Dudhatra & Yogesh A Jogsan (2012) on Mental Health and Depression among Working and Non-Working Women from Rajkot City (Gujarat) reveals that the mental health of working woman is lesser than non-working woman. On the contrary, the studies conducted by Riaz. H. Soomro et al (2012) on Comparative Analysis of Depression among Housewives and Working Women in Bilal Colony of Kornagi Area Karachi reveals that the level of depression among the housewives was twice as much as that of working women. According to Khanna and Shirali (1989) depression was reported most often in non-working women. Avecado Lopez and Fernandez (1993) concluded that employed mothers reported better mental health adjustment than their unemployed counter parts.

¹ PhD Scholar, Department of Education, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar

*Responding Author

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OBJECTIVES:

The aim of this study is to know the level of depression among working women, teachers and housewives. Hence this study is important both theoretically and practically because it is empirically justified. The objectives of this empirical research are as follows:

1. To find out the differences in the level of depression among working women, teachers and housewives of Anand city (Gujarat).
2. This study may help in developing new concept and theory in order to understand the level of depression among normal people.

Hypothesis:

There will be no significant difference in the mean scores of depression among working women, teachers and housewives of Anand city (Gujarat).

Tools of the Study:

In the present study **Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)** is used. This inventory was prepared by Beck Ward, Mendelson, Moch and Drbauge (1961). It is comprised of twenty one items. Although the inventory was designed as a clinical instrument but in practice it is frequently used to dichotomise subjects into depressed and non-depressed groups. The present study focuses on whether depression in normal populations, as measured by the Beck Depression Inventory has the same effect among working women, teachers and housewives. This similarity is a prerequisite for interpreting BDI scores among these three groups. Further, hypotheses are tested about correlates of depression among all three groups.

Limitations of the Study:

- This study is confined only to 100 women.
- Even though, many factors influence the depression, the present study measures the level of depression among thirty working women, thirty teachers and forty housewives of Anand city according to Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) comprised of twenty one items.

Procedure:

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was administered to the selected subjects. The total scores of working women, teachers and housewives were analysed statically and ANNOVA was applied to check the significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In the Beck Depression Inventory the higher scores resents greater level of depression. In other words level of scores directly varies with the level of depression. The highest possible total for the whole test would be sixty-three and the lowest possible score for the test would be zero. A persistent score of seventeen or above indicates that one may need medical treatment.

DEPRESSION AMONG WORKING WOMEN, TEACHERS AND HOUSEWIFE OF ANAND

Total Score	Levels of Depression
1-10	These ups and downs are considered normal
11-16	Mild mood disturbance
17-20	Borderline clinical depression
21-30	Moderate depression
31-40	Severe depression
over 40	Extreme depression

Table No. 1, Generable Table According To Variables:

Working women = 1
 Teachers = 2
 Housewives = 3

GROUP STATISTICS:

TOTAL:

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1	30	7.27	7.372	1.346	4.51	10.02	0	25
2	30	5.27	5.483	1.001	3.22	7.31	0	22
3	40	9.25	6.396	1.011	7.20	11.30	0	24
Total	100	7.46	6.603	.660	6.15	8.77	0	25

From the above table no.1, it is observed that the mean score of working women is 7.27 with SD 7.37 while the mean score of housewives is 9.25 with SD 6.396 and the mean score of teachers is 5.27 with SD 5.43. The overall average is 7.46 with SD 6.60.

Table No. 2: ANOVA

TOTAL:

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	273.607	2	136.803	3.282	.042
Within Groups	4043.233	97	41.683		
Total	4316.840	99			

After the analysis of the data, in the above table no. 2, ANOVA was applied to check the significance. The finding reveals that there is significant difference between groups. That mean all the three groups differ significantly in the level of depression. The teachers seem to be experiencing least level of depression because they find job satisfaction more than other working women.

POST HOC TESTS:*Table No. 3: Multiple Comparisons*

Dependent Variable: TOTAL:

(I) Category		(J) Category		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
LSD	1	dimension3	2	2.000	1.667	.233	-1.31	5.31	
			3	-1.983	1.559	.206	-5.08	1.11	
	dimension2	2	dimension3	1	-2.000	1.667	.233	-5.31	1.31
				3	-3.983*	1.559	.012	-7.08	-.89
		3	dimension3	1	1.983	1.559	.206	-1.11	5.08
				2	3.983*	1.559	.012	.89	7.08
Tamhane	1	dimension3	2	2.000	1.677	.558	-2.13	6.13	
			3	-1.983	1.683	.567	-6.12	2.16	
	dimension2	2	dimension3	1	-2.000	1.677	.558	-6.13	2.13
				3	-3.983*	1.423	.020	-7.47	-.50
		3	dimension3	1	1.983	1.683	.567	-2.16	6.12
				2	3.983*	1.423	.020	.50	7.47

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

If we go in further details in table no.3, it is observed that there is significant difference between teachers and housewives. The depression level of housewives is significantly higher than that of teachers. The teachers are found to be less depressed than other two groups. When we examine each question within the test, the housewives develop more pessimistic attitude towards their life because their work is not acknowledged by their own family members. Hence they feel a lack of warmth to close relatives, family members and friends that makes them more agitated. Some of the housewives even experience more tiredness or fatigue. They are not able to take any decisions because they are not economically independent. The economic insecurity makes them to feel worthlessness. They also feel guilty most of the time. The working women find changes in their sleeping patterns. They seem to wake up 1-2 hours earlier than usual and find it hard to get back to sleep. Since they have to balance family responsibility and office work, they find changes in their appetite resulting low energy and poor concentration. This also makes them worry about the physical problems like aches, pains, upset stomach, or constipation.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of the present research, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The obtained mean scores indicates that the level of depression among working women, teachers and housewives differ significantly. Hence the null hypothesis will be rejected indicating that there is significant difference among the groups.
2. The depression level of housewives is significantly higher than that of teachers.

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SOCIAL DISTANCE AMONG ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Vikas K. Rohit^{1*}

ABSTRACT:

Aim of the research is to find out the social distance among boys and girls arts and science college students. So investigator selected two groups one is boys' and other is girls' arts and science college students, both groups have 120 students. In each group has 60 boys other one groups has 60 girls arts and science college students. Data were collected from anand city. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and Social distance scale developed by Asthana, K.dewedi, Bhatnagar (2012) was used, 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Result show, Gender had significant difference of social distance of boys and girls college students. There was no significant difference of social distance between arts and science college students. There was significant interaction effect of types of gender and faculty on social distance.

KEYWORDS: Social Distance, Arts And Science College Students

INTRODUCTION:

As It done with psychological distance, It determination classify social distances into basic types encompassing social relationships, which are status, power and class. But first a word about social distance. As part of their fields of expression, all participants in social interaction present a configuration of characteristics identifying their social backgrounds, role dispositions, class, and status. Income, home ownership, educational level and school, neighbourhood, occupation, organizational memberships, family, sex, age, race, and so on identify a person's position in social space, his location within the web of social relationships. And the differences and similarities between people are then captured by their objective distance on these characteristics.

Social distance is a force underlying social relationships. To turn this around, relationships reflect distances. Clearly, social distance is the independent variable. Some, however, who also have seen a close connection between the two, have made distance dependent.

¹ Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, S P University, V.V.Nagar, Gujarat.

*Responding Author

Social distances are but the most formal and general aspects of social relationships and social relationships are the results of social processes; social distance may therefore be defined as a condition produced by a social relationship in conjunction with other social relationships. In other words, any specific social distance is a resultant of at least two relationships of differing tendencies, and inasmuch as a social relationship is after all only a relatively stable state of association or dissociation among human beings brought about and maintained by one or more social processes, it is impossible to define the latter in terms of distance: any social process is a sequence of occurrences through which the distance prevailing between human beings, etc., is increased or decreased. The importance of distance as a sociological category thereby becomes apparent; it is the relatively stable equilibrium (of motions of approach and avoidance) produced by the dynamic interplay of social processes, and although the present system lays primary emphasis on social dynamics, it is a category of rank co-ordinate with social process. In distance we have the most abstract aspects of action pattern.

The difference between us as to which is the dependent variable is a matter of perspective. What is important is the agreement on the close association between social distance and social relationships. Some malfunctioning in the term social distance, because of its possible confusion with Bogardus' well-known social distance concept. Unfortunately, since no other term so well fits the meaning of this distance, It Will uses it at the risk of ambiguity or miscommunication. But just to be clear, social distance means here the over-all distance between people in their sociological attributes, not their liking, attraction, or affinity.

Social distance as a term captures the idea of social differences and similarities between people, and of their relative location in social space. Of primary interest in understanding different kinds of social interaction, however, are the relative locations of people on the components of this space. Accordingly, I should bring out three subtypes of social distance: status, power, and class distances.

The first subtype, status-distance, People are differently located within patterns of deference and domination; each has a position within society's stratification system; each is part of a "pecking order." And where people sit in this order, their total status, is generally a function of their wealth, power, and prestige. Thus, the status-distance between people is their objective differences on these three components.

The second subtype is a subset of status-distance. Of special importance to understanding conflict and war are the configuration and distribution of power among people and their groups, the change in this configuration and distribution, and the role power plays in perception, expectations, and behaviour. For the moment it determination just pose power-distance as one of the three objective sociological distances of concern.

Aims of the study:

1. To study of the social distance among boys and girls college students.
2. To study of the social distance among arts and science college students.
3. To study of the effect of interaction on social distance among the type of gender and types of faculty.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no difference between the social distance of the boys and girls college students.
2. There is no difference between the social distance of the arts and science college students.
3. There is no interaction effect of the social distance in the types of gender and types of faculty.

METHODOLOGY:

Research design

This study was adopted 2x2 factorial designs with 2 types of gender (boys and girls) and 2 types of faculty (arts and science)

Sample

In this present study there is simple random sampling for this purpose Anand cities arts and science colleges were selected. Sample taken from various arts and science colleges of anand city among these study 60 students of arts faculty 30 boys and 30 girls randomly selected as well as 60 students of science faculty 30 boys and 30 girls selected. So in this study there are sample selected by simple random sampling method.

Tools used

The following tools were used in the present study:

Personal Data sheet

Certain personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of gender and types of faculty was collected.

In this research following tools are used:

Social distance scale

Social distance scale was developed by Asthana, K.dewedi and Bhatnagar (2012) was used. There are 12 statements in this scale.

Statistical Analysis

In this study 'F' test was used for statistical analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

- **Social distance with reference to gender and faculty:**

The main objective was to study whether boys and girls arts and science college students of differ in social distance. In this context, 3 null hypotheses (no.01to03) were constructed. For this purpose 2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypothesis statistical techniques of two ways ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

Table No.1 (N=120) Means and SDs of Social distance with reference to gender and faculty.

Independent variable		Boys	Girls
Arts	Mean (M)	40.00	40.40
	SD	4.42	5.014
	N	30	30
Science	Mean (M)	39.53	43.66
	SD	3.89	4.93
	N	30	30

Table no.2 (N=120) ANOVA summary of Social distance with reference to gender and faculty.

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Mean sum of squares	F	Sign. Level
Gender	154.133	1	154.133	7.324	0.01**
Faculty	58.800	1	58.800	2.794	NS
Gender *Faculty	104.533	1	104.533	4.967	0.05*
SSW(error)	2441.333	116	21.046		
SST	2758.800	119			
**p>0.01, 0.05*.NS= Not Significant					

Table No.3(N=160) Difference between mean score of Social distance with reference to gender and faculty.

Independent variable	N	Mean (M)	Difference between mean
Boys	60	39.77	2.26
Girls	60	42.03	
Arts	60	40.20	1.40
Science	60	41.60	

- **Social distance with reference to gender:**

When F test was applied to check the impact of sex on social distance among boys and girls college students, significant F value was found. The F value (Table No.5.2) is 7.324 which are statistically significant on level 0.01. Table 5.3 reveals that the mean score of social distance of boys and girls are 39.77 and 42.03 respectively and the difference of means (2.26) which is very

high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis 1 was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant impact of gender of boys and girls college students on their social distance. So it was concluded that there was boys' social distance is a high than the girls' college students.

- **Social distance with reference to faculty:-**

When F test was applied to check the impact of faculty on social distance among boys and girls college students, No significant F value was found. The F value (Table No.5.2) is 2.794 which are statistically not significant. Table no.5.3 reveals that the mean scores of social distance of arts and science college students are 40.20 and 41.60 respectively and the difference between two is 1.40 are remarkable at they were not statistically significant. Hence the null hypothesis 2 was maintained and it was concluded that there was not any significant impact of arts and science college students on their social distance.

- **Social distance with reference to interaction effect of gender and types of faculty:-**

When F test was applied to check the interaction effect of gender and faculty on social distance significant impact was found on level 0.05. The F value (Table No.5.2) is 4.967 which are statistically significant. Hence the null hypothesis 3 was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant interaction effect of gender and faculty on social distance.

CONCLUSION:

1. Gender had significant impact on the social distance of arts and science college students. The boys' social distance is a high than the girls' arts and science college students.
2. Faculty had no impact on the social distance of college students.
3. The interaction between gender and faculty had significant impact on social distance of arts and science college students.

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HUMAN RIGHT AWARENESS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS WOMEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Sunil S. Jadav^{1*}

ABSTRACT:

Main purpose of the research is to study the human right awareness among the women victims of domestic violence so investigator selected two groups one is urban areas women and other is rural areas women, both groups have 360 women. In each group has 180 urban areas and other one groups has 180 rural areas women victims of domestic violence. Data were collected from North and Central Gujarat. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and human right awareness scale developed by Vishal Sood and Arti Anand (2012). 2x2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ANOVA test. Result show that, the urban areas women possess high human right awareness than the rural areas woman. The non-government institute related women possess more human right awareness than the government institute related women. There is not any significant impact of education level of the women victims of domestic violence on their human right awareness. There is no significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute, types of area and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence. There is significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level also significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on the human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.


KEYWORDS: Human Right, Awareness, Urban, Rural, Women, Domestic Violence

INTRODUCTION:

Since the growth of Civilisation, Human Rights exists in the society in one or another form, which may be authenticated by different religions or different thinkers from time to time or from the society itself, through some major incidents and events in the Society and finally at State and National level. Specific format of Human Rights was developed in year 1948 at International level. Basically, Human development is a source of Human Rights which may be in a form of religion, religious customs or traditions.

¹ Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, S P University, V.V.Nagar, Gujarat.

*Responding Author

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The Human rights are the integral part of nature of human being, which is essential to live as human being, for the individual to develop their own personality, human quality, and intellectual talent, to the best of their ability to satisfy the personal needs as well as the needs of the society. The Human Rights have its roots in different forms since, the time immemorial, Likewise from the period of Plato (427 -348 B.C.), Aristotle (384-322B.C.), Cicero (106-43B.C.), Sophocles (495 - 406 B.C.), St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), and finally in Magna Carta(1215), but substantially, Human Rights got recent origin more specifically in the 20th Century.

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. The rights which protect them and aware from lows its called human rights”

- Morsink, Johannes (1999)

D. D. Basu defines human rights as *“Those minimum rights, which every individual must have against the state or other public authority by virtue of his being a member of human family, irrespective of any other consideration”*.

Significant numbers of the world's population are routinely subject to torture, starvation, terrorism, humiliation, mutilation, and even murder simply because they are female. Crimes such as these against any group other than women would be recognized as a civil and political emergency as well as a gross violation of the victim's humanity. Yet, despite a clear record of deaths and demonstrable abuse, women's are not commonly classified as human rights. This is problematic both theoretically and practically, because it has grave consequences for the way society views and treats the fundamental issues of women's lives.

Women's human rights are violated in a variety of ways. Of course, women sometimes suffer abuses such as political repression in ways that are similar to abuses suffered by men. In these situations, female victims are often invisible because the dominant image of the political actor in our world is male. However, many violations of women's human rights are distinctly connected to being female—that is, women are discriminated against and abused on the basis of gender. Women also experience sexual abuse in situations where their other human rights are being violated, as political prisoners or members of persecuted ethnic groups for example. In this paper I address those abuses in which gender is a primary or related factor because gender-related abuse has been most neglected and offers the greatest challenge to the field of human rights today.

The concept of human rights is one of the few moral visions subscribed to internationally. Although its scope is not universally agreed upon, it strikes deep chords of response among many. Promotion of human rights is a widely accepted goal and thus provides a useful framework for seeking redress of gender abuse. Further, it is one of the few concepts that speak to the need for transnational activism and concern about the lives of people globally. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948 symbolizes this world vision and defines human rights broadly. (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10th Dec. 1948). While

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not much is said about women, Article 2 entities all to "the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." Eleanor Roosevelt and the Latin American women, who fought for the inclusion of sex in the Declaration and for its passage, clearly intended that it would address the problems of women's subordination. (Cook and Crapol (1987), Ashworth (1986).)

Aims of the study:

1. To study the human right awareness among the women victims of domestic violence in urban and rural area.
2. To study the human right awareness among the government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.
3. To study the human right awareness among the low and high educated women victims of domestic violence.
4. To study the interaction effect between types of area and types of institute on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. To study the interaction effect between types of area and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
6. To study the interaction effect between types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
7. To study the interaction effect between types of area, types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no difference between the human right awareness of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence.
2. There is no difference between the human right awareness of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.
3. There is no difference between the human right awareness of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence.
4. There is no interaction effect of the types of area and types of institutes on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. There is no interaction effect of the types of area and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
6. There is no interaction effect of the types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
7. There is no interaction effect of the types of area, types of institutes and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

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METHOD:

Research design:

This research was adopted 2x2x2 factorial design with 2 types of areas (urban and rural), 2 types of institutes (government and non-government) and 2 types of education level (low and high).

2x2x2, N=360

	Urban (A1)		Rural (A2)	
Variables → ↓	Government Institute (B1)	Non government Institute (B2)	Government Institute (B1)	Non government Institute (B2)
Low Education(C1)	45	45	45	45
High Education(C2)	45	45	45	45

Sample:

The aim and object of this research is to study of human right awareness among the women victims of domestic violence. For this purpose, areas of North and Central Gujarat were selected. For this research 360 victim women of domestic violence would be selected as a sample from selected government and non-government institutes of urban and rural areas of North Gujarat and Central Gujarat by random system. Out of which 180 would be urban areas women and 180 rural areas women. Out of which 90 would be government institutes related women and 90 would be non government institutes related women. From each of these 90 women 45 low and 45 high educated women would take.

Tools:

For this research to collect the required information following tools was used...

▪ **Personal Data Sheet:**

Certain personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of area, types of institutes and education level, etc were collected.

▪ **Human Right Awareness Scale:**

Human right awareness scale developed by Vishal Sood and Arti Anand, (2012). The test consists 50 items in three dimensions—I. Knowledge about human rights documents, II. Knowledge and understanding about human rights concepts, III. Understanding about situation involving human right violation / non-violations. This test was administered on 420 respondent of different age ranging from 18 to 45 years.

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As the present test was intended to measure awareness level of individuals about human right, so it was decided to develop the questions/statements accordingly. Which require answer on a three alternatives viz., True, Undecided and False. Further both types of positive and negative questions/statements were developed along with their scoring key.

Reliability:

The test-retest reliability of the scale is 0.67 and the Split-half Reliability is (every half of the test) 0.58 respectively.

Validity:

The Intrinsic validity measured by split-half method and it was shown coefficient 0.73. it was also fairly high and ensured intrinsic validity of this test.

Statistical Analysis:

ANOVA test was used to get information about human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence:

The objective was to study of human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. In this context, 7 null hypotheses (No.1 to 7) were constructed. For this purpose 2x2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypotheses, statistical techniques of three ways ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4

The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, Mean and SD of types of area, types of institute and education level with reference to human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence is present in table no.5.1

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Table No. 1 (N=360) Mean and SD of human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence.

Types of area ↓	Types of institute ↓	Mean, SD and n ↓	Education level ↓	
			Low ↓	High ↓
Urban →	Government	Mean	61.73	61.76
		SD	10.61	8.13
		n	45	45
	Non-government	Mean	65.89	66.18
		SD	7.46	7.11
		n	45	45
Rural →	Government	Mean	59.76	51.44
		SD	9.87	10.23
		n	45	45
	Non-government	Mean	57.18	61.27
		SD	7.87	7.36
		n	45	45

The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, ANOVA of types of area, types of institute and education level with reference to human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence is present in table no.5.2

Table No. 5.2 (N=360) ANOVA summary of human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence.

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F
Types of area (A)	3776.54	1	3776.54	50.10**
Types of institute (B)	1408.18	1	1408.18	18.68**
Education level (C)	86.04	1	86.04	1.14 NS
AXB	10.00	1	10.00	0.13 NS
AXC	115.60	1	115.60	1.53 NS
BXC	902.50	1	902.50	11.97**
AXBXC	828.10	1	828.10	10.99**
Error (SSW)	26532.93	352	75.38	
Total (SST)	33659.90	359		
Level of significance : **P>0.01, NS=Not significant				

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The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, Mean and Difference of mean of human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of women victims of domestic violence is present in table no.5.3

Table No. 5.3 (N=360) Mean and difference between mean score of human right awareness with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence.

Independent Variables	N	Mean	Difference between mean
Urban	180	63.89	6.48
Rural	180	57.41	
Government	180	58.67	3.95
Non-government	180	62.62	
Low education	180	61.14	0.98
High education	180	60.16	

1: Human right awareness with reference to urban and rural area of the women victims of domestic violence:-

To study about there is significant difference or not between human right awareness of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis no. 1 was constructed.

The F value of types of area of women (table no.5.2) is 50.10. According the log table the F value is 3.86 (0.05 level) and 6.70 (0.01 level) so the present value is statistically significant at 0.01 level. When check the difference between the human right awareness of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence by F test, significant F value was found. Table 5.3 reveals that the mean scores of human right awareness of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence are 63.89 and 57.41 respectively and the difference between two is 6.48 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.1 is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the human right awareness of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The urban areas women possess high human right awareness than the rural areas woman. This finding contradicts the findings of Padmavathy and Pallai (2015), Dhamija and Sushanta, (2006) and in support with the finding of Kaur (2006). This difference can also be seen from figure (graph) No. 1 designed on the basis of obtained results.

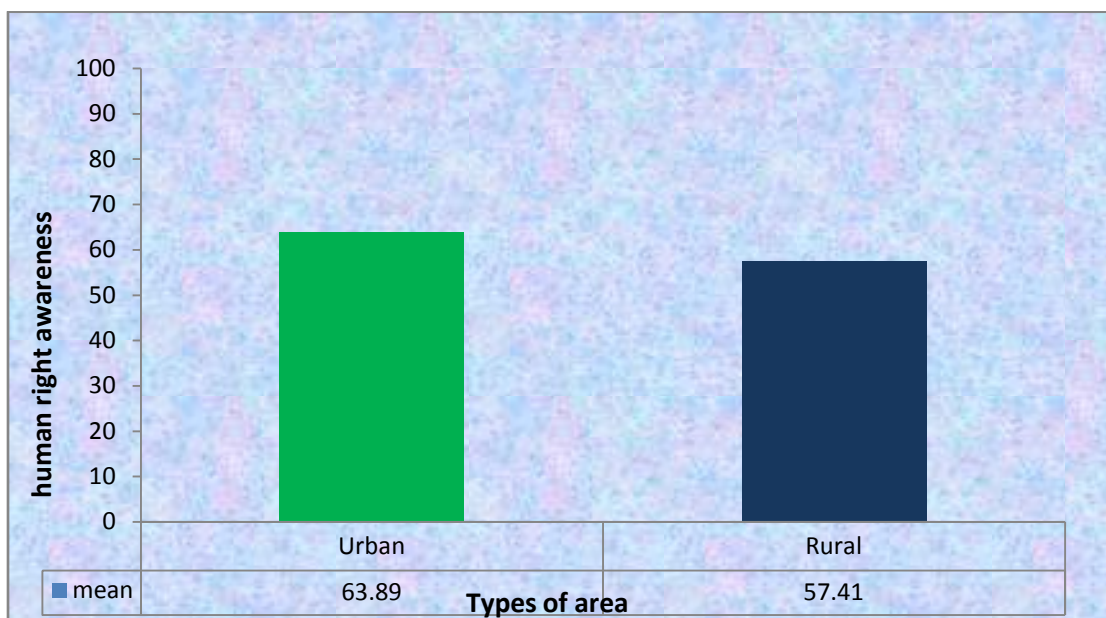
Not surely but to give a possible reasons of this findings it can says that, Urban area's women victims have higher awareness regarding human rights, the main cause of that may be the influences of news and media. The difference relationship with husband, peer groups and neighbourhood's may have affected the knowledge and awareness of human rights. Urban

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women have seen much active in with different Sakhi mandal that may lead them to have more awareness about their basic rights. Also it may be possible that if they doing a job so the environment and relationship with other people at workplace and the awareness about basic rights of the other peoples are affect on them.

Graph No. 1 Chart Showing Mean Scores of Human Right Awareness with reference to urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence.

X = Types of area (urban A₁ and rural A₂)
Y = 1.00 Sem. = 10 Average Score



2: Human right awareness with reference to government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence:-

To study about there is significant difference or not between human right awareness of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis no. 2 was constructed.

When F test was applied to check the difference between the human right awareness of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence, significant F value was found. The F value (table no.5.2) is 18.68 and which is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Table 5.3 reveals that the mean scores of human right awareness of government and non-government institutes related women victims of domestic violence are 58.67 and 62.62 respectively and the difference between two is 3.95 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.2 is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the human right awareness of government and non-government institute

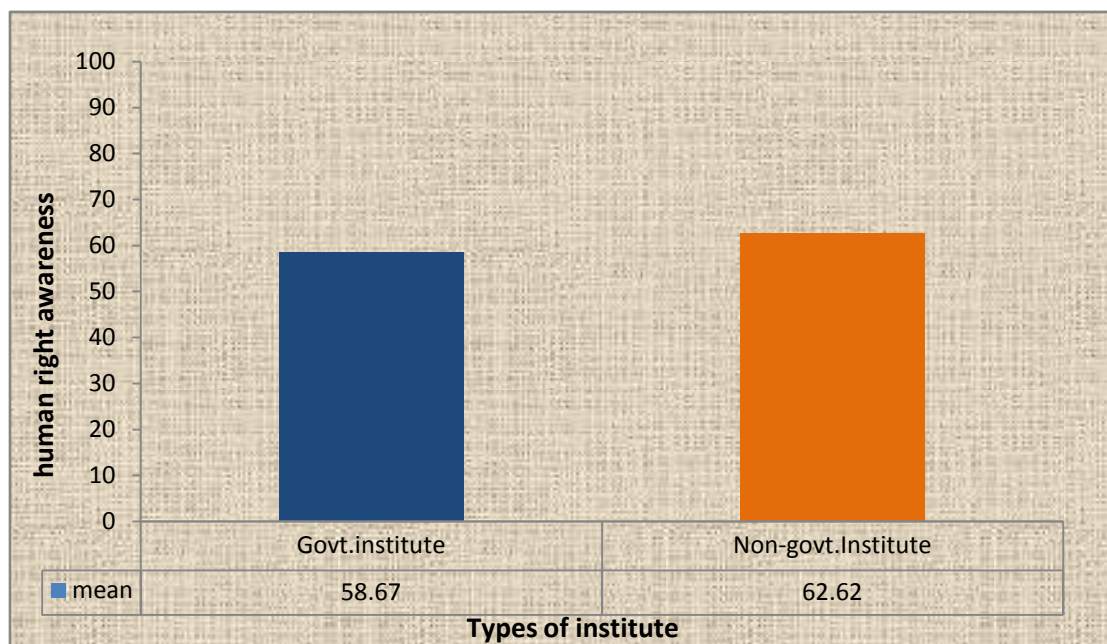
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related women victims of domestic violence. The non-government institute related women possess more human right awareness than the government institute related women. This difference can also be seen from figure (graph) No. 2 designed on the basis of obtained result.

To give possible reasons of this finding it can say that, Non-government Institutes are one of them who have higher human rights awareness in their related women victims of domestic violence. It can be said that the working pattern and structure of these Institutes can affect in term of interpersonal contacts with women victims. Non government institutes may give more time, understating and opportunities. They may give effective awareness programs. The term non-governmental or, more accurately non-profit is normally used to cover the range of Institutes are characterized, in general, by having as the purpose of their existence something other than financial profit.

Graph No. 2 Chart Showing Mean Scores of human right awareness with reference to government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.

X = Types of institute (government B₁ and non-government B₂)
Y = 1.00 Sem. = 10 Average Score



3: Human right awareness with reference to low and high education level of the women victims of domestic violence:-

To study about there is significant difference or not between human right awareness of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis no. 3 was constructed.

In first sight to show the mean of education level it seen that, there is significant difference between human right awareness of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. But when check the F value in table no.5.2, the F value is 1.14 and it is negligible. It's not significant at any level. Also show the table no.5.3, the mean scores of human right awareness of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence are 61.14 and 60.16 respectively and the difference between two is 0.98 which is also very negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.3 is maintained and it is conclude that there is no significant difference between the human right awareness of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. This finding contradicts the findings of Bhagat and Kumari, K., (2011) at some level.

4: Human right awareness with reference to interaction effect of types of area and types of institute of the women victims of domestic violence:-

To check the interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis no. 4 was framed.

To show the table no 5.2 the F value of interaction between types of area and types of institute is 0.13 which is statistically not significant because it is not significant at any level. When check the interaction effect of types of area and types of institute (AXB) on human right awareness, no significant effect found. Hence the null hypothesis 4 was maintained and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

5: Human right awareness with reference to interaction effect of types of area and education level of the women victims of domestic violence:-

To check the interaction effect of types of area and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis no. 5 was framed.

To check the null hypothesis, F test was applied. The F value of interaction between types of area and education level (table no 5.2) is 1.53 which is statistically not significant. So interaction effect of types of area and education level (AXC) on human right awareness no significant impact found. Hence the null hypothesis 5 was maintained and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of area and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

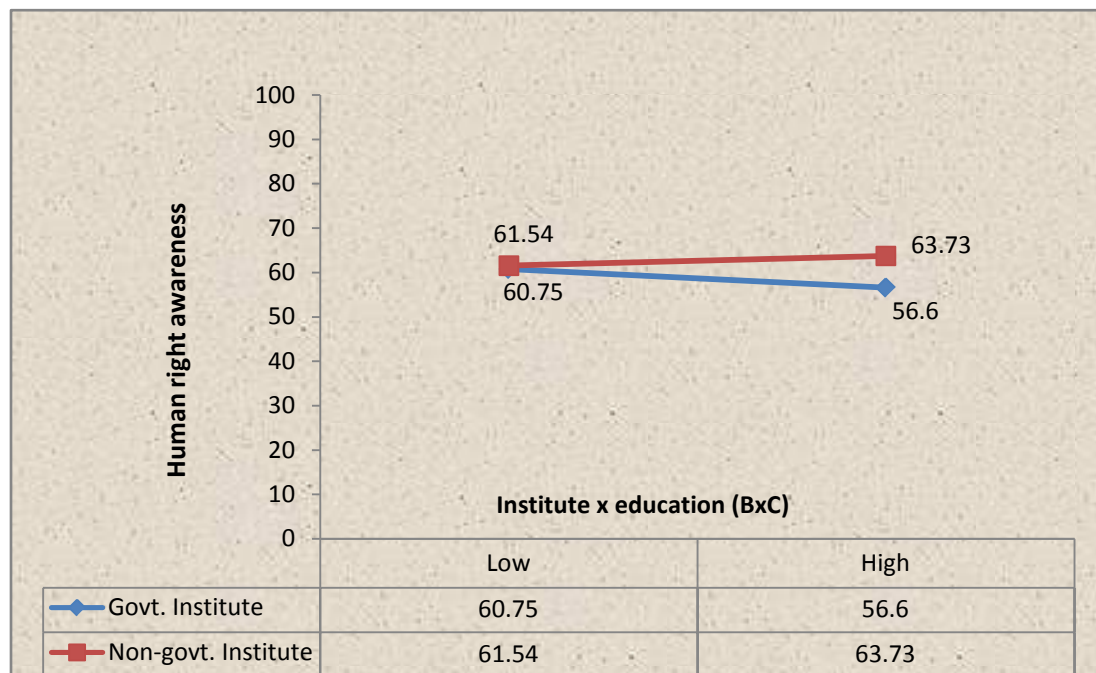
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Table No. 4 (N=360) Mean score of human right awareness with reference to interaction effect of types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence.

Independent Variables → ↓	Mean and n	Low	High
Government	Mean	60.75	56.60
	n	90	90
Non-government	Mean	61.54	63.73
	n	90	90

Graph No. 3 Chart showing mean score of human right awareness with reference to interaction effect of types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence.

X = Types of institute (Government B₁ and Non-government B₂)
 Education level (Low C₁ and High C₂)
 Y = 1.00 Sem. = 10 Average Score



6: Human right awareness with reference to interaction effect of types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence:-

To check the interaction effect of types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis no. 6 was framed.

According to table no.5.2 the F value (11.97) shows significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on human right awareness of women. The F value is statistically significant at 0.01 level so the null hypothesis 6 is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on human right awareness of women victims of domestic violence. The Table no.5.4 and graph No.3 also indicate that the significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level (BXC) on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

7: Human right awareness with reference to interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence:-

To check the interaction effect of types of area and types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis no. 7 was framed.

To show the table no.5.2 the F value of human right awareness with reference to interaction between types of area, types of institute and education level (AXBXC) is 10.99 found. The value is statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis 7 is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

CONCLUSION:

1. There is significant difference between the human right awareness of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The urban areas women possess high human right awareness than the rural areas woman.
2. There is significant difference between the human right awareness of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence. The non-government institute related women possess more human right awareness than the government institute related women.
3. There is no significant difference between the human right awareness of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence.
4. There is no significant interaction effect of the types of area and types of institutes on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. There is no significant interaction effect of the types of area and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
6. There is significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.
7. There is significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on human right awareness of the women victims of domestic violence.

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